

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

**JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,**  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Have erected large and commodious  
**Brick Warehouses & Cellars**  
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale  
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to  
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and  
punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally  
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-  
NESS, transacted.  
811 Cincinnati, February 19—

## THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR In the Western Country,

IS now published and ready for delivery to  
Subscribers at the subscription price of  
**Two Dollars and a Half.** As the work contains  
100 pages more than was expected when the  
prospectus was first issued, the price will be  
advanced **Fifty Cents** to non-subscribers. It  
will be sold at **JAMES W. PALMER'S** Book  
Store on Main street, and at the **REPORTER'S**  
**COUNTING HOUSE**, at **Three Dollars.**  
Subscribers are requested to call for their  
copies.  
49—tf

## ALEX. R. PARKER & SON,

**HAVE** just received and opened at their  
store on Main street, opposite the court-  
house in Lexington,  
IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT,  
Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted,  
Ladies Cork-soled Shoes and Boots, assorted.  
The best Imperial and Young Hsion TEAS.  
Loaf Sugar and Coffee.  
Madder, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard.  
The best Madeira & London particular WINES.  
The best Port Wine and French Brandy.  
They have also lately opened very cheap Flannels  
and rose Blankets—All of which they will  
sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country  
Linen and Linsey.  
49tf Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

## Richard M. Young & Fayette Rouse,

**HAVING** commenced the practice of Law in part-  
nership, in the County & Circuit Courts of Jeffer-  
son, inform their friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that they will attend to every description of bu-  
siness in their line, and that they will at all times  
use their utmost exertions to merit the approbation  
of such as may choose to confide their business  
to their care.  
Nicholasville, Nov. 28.  
N. B. They may at all times be consulted at their  
office, recently occupied by Maj. Jas. Clark. 49—5

## Piano-Forte Manufactory.

**T. L. E. EVENDEN,**  
**MANUFACTURER** of Piano-Fortes (many  
years in London, and five years in Phila-  
delphia) respectfully informs professors of  
Music, and Ladies and Gentlemen of this place,  
and the western country generally, that he has  
commenced Manufacturing Piano-Fortes, on  
the best London principles, in Mulberry street,  
second door east of the Lion and Eagle Inn,  
which he intends selling on such terms as shall  
at least be a saving the expense of and risk of  
transportation, and as it can be well attested by  
gentlemen of this, as well as other sections of  
the union, that they are fully equal in good-  
ness and superior in beauty to imported  
ones, and will be sold on much more reasonable  
terms. T. L. E. hopes it will not be considered  
presumption to solicit a share of public patron-  
age, and cherish an expectation, that many  
will be disposed to honor him with their com-  
mands, preferring the encouragement of Domest-  
ic manufactory to the mere vending of a For-  
eign article, NO BETTER—NOT SO HAND-  
SOME—AND MUCH DEARER, which, beside  
drawing so much wealth from the country, of-  
ten come to hand much injured. T. L. E. begs  
to assure those who may oblige him with their  
favors, that every order shall be executed with  
as much promptitude as possible, and in a  
manner fully satisfactory to the purchasers  
and reputable to himself.  
Dec. 2. 49-3

\* \* Any person having a Piano they would be  
willing to lend or hire for a few months, may  
hear of a person who will give a liberal price  
by applying as above, or at Mr Ayres' Tavern,  
Cross Keys, Main street.

## Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

**DANIEL GILES** has established an office in the  
room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a  
law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services  
to the public in the line of his profession. He of-  
fers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds  
of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books  
and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the  
plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest  
terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the dis-  
charge of any business entrusted to his care.  
Lexington, Nov. 25 48

## STRAYED OR STOLEN

**FROM** Lexington, some time in September  
last, a **SORREL MARE**, about 14½ hands  
high, roached, a number of white spots on her  
head and neck, chews the bit very much when  
rode.—Any person knowing where she is, shall  
be handsomely rewarded by giving information  
to the Editor of this paper.  
Lexington, Dec. 21 1816.

The Editor of the Bardstown Repository  
will publish this advertisement 3 weeks and  
send his bill.  
49—tf

## Montgomery county, to wit:

**TAKEN UP** by John Scott, on Main State creek,  
near the road leading from Mount Sterling to the  
Mudlick, one **BAY MARE**, both hind feet white,  
has a small star in her forehead, no brand, 14½-2  
hands high, supposed to be 13 years old. Apprais-  
ed to \$20 before me, this 13th of August, 1816.  
49—5 PETER HELMES, J. P. M. C.

## Masonic Diplomas,

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

From Cobbett's London Register.

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.

What **GOOD** would a reform of Parliament  
now do? And in **WHAT MANNER** can it  
take place without creating confusion.

MIDDLETON COTTAGE, Oct. 7.

Sir—These are the questions which the sons  
and daughters of corruption now put to us—  
They can no longer deny the existence of the  
corruption; the declaration of some members,  
that they thought no worse of Castlereagh and  
Peaseval for their conduct in the case of Quintin  
Dick, and the avowal of others, that the  
traffic in seats was as notorious as the sun at  
noon day: these declarations have silenced  
those who had the impudence to contend for  
the purity of the present thing. They, there-  
fore, give that up, and now contend, that if a  
reform were now to take place, it would do no  
good, and might throw the country into confusion.  
And, proceeding upon these grounds, they  
ask us the questions, which I have placed at  
the head of this letter, which questions it  
shall now be my business to answer, seeing  
that we now certainly, in my opinion, approach  
the hour of reform, or that of confusion. At  
such a moment, it is proper that we should be  
able to show, not only that reform would do  
good when carried into effect, but that, if now  
entered on, it may be carried into effect  
without any risk of creating violence and  
confusion. This I think myself able to do to  
the satisfaction of every impartial man in the  
kingdom.

With regard to the first question ("What  
good would a reform of Parliament do?") I  
ought first to observe on the impudence of such  
a question. When a man comes into a court  
of justice and sues for any thing he claims  
as his right, the judge and jury do not ask him  
what good the thing will do him if he  
gains his cause. The only question with them  
is, whether his claim be just; whether he has  
a right, to the thing for the recovery of which  
he sues. What should we say to a thief, de-  
tected with our plate in his possession, if he  
were to say, that he would keep it because, in  
his opinion, it would do us no good, if we got  
it back? But, this is an old trick with wrong-  
doers, who are always ready to pretend that  
the wronged party has not suffered any real  
injury by the wrong; or, at most, but little  
injury, or little comparative injury. The man  
who is robbed upon the highway suffers, in  
general, but a trifling loss; the recovery of a  
few shillings is not worth the half of his trouble;  
but, this consideration does not save the  
robber from the gallows. It being acknowl-  
edged, therefore, that representation ought  
to precede taxation; to be represented by per-  
sons chosen by themselves being the undoubted  
right of all the tax payers in the kingdom;  
the people may surely be permitted to judge  
for themselves as to the use they shall make  
of their right when they shall obtain posses-  
sion of it; and thus we might, if we chose,  
dismiss this question without another word.

But, Sir, the cause is too good for its  
advocates to shun discussion upon any time,  
or under any circumstances. In setting about to  
state the good things, which would be accom-  
plished by a reform, such is the crowd of ob-  
jects which present themselves, that the diffi-  
culty is to determine where to begin and  
what order to pursue. But, if the reform did  
no more than put an end forever to the scenes  
of notorious bribery and corruption, to all that  
meanness, lying, drunkenness, violence, fraud  
and false swearing, which spread themselves  
over the country at every general election; if  
the reform did no more than put an end to  
these, would that be no good? Talk of religion  
indeed! Circulate bibles almost by force!  
Set up schools and societies to make the peo-  
ple more moral! Declare, as the judges do,  
that christianity is a part of the law of the  
land! And at the same time, suffer to exist a  
system of election, which necessarily pro-  
duces every species of crime known to the law,  
and every species of vice which is a mark of  
human degradation! The existence of this  
enormous fact is notorious to all the world.  
There is not a man in the country, who is not  
well acquainted with the horrid scenes of in-  
famy produced by every general election; and  
therefore, that man who pretends to labor for  
a reformation in the morals, and who does not  
do his best to procure an abolition of this  
fruitful cause of all the worst of immorality,  
must of necessity be a hypocrite, and, accord-  
ingly, ought to be held in detestation; for,  
what can be more detestable, what more wor-  
thy of our abhorrence, than the conduct of a  
man, who professes an anxious desire to make  
the people virtuous, while he is, either active-  
ly or passively, giving his support to a system  
which he knows must, as long as it exists, fill  
the land with deceit, fraud, drunkenness,  
breaches of the peace and perjury?

Without going a step further therefore, here  
is a good, quite sufficient to justify our endeav-  
ors. But, great as this good would be, it  
does not surpass many others which would be  
the consequence of a reform of the parliament.  
It is now manifest, that the government is em-  
barrassed for the means of paying the interest  
of its debt; that the agriculture and trade of  
the country are ruined; that the shipping of  
the country are rotting. The question of our  
enemies points, therefore, to this: "Would a  
reform remove the embarrassments of the govern-  
ment; would it revive agriculture and trade,  
and navigation, all of a sudden?" No. But,  
because I cannot restore to life the valuable  
horse which my servant has killed, ought I to  
keep that servant, and give him the care of my  
less valuable horse which is yet alive? If a  
gentleman has a steward, who has brought his  
estate into dilapidation, and nearly ruined  
both landlord and tenants, does that gentleman  
when he takes a strict look into his affairs,  
keep the same steward in his employ, merely  
because the new steward can replace his es-  
tate in the situation in which the former stew-  
ard found it? No. In order to prevent total ruin,  
to his children as well as himself, he ap-  
points another steward forthwith, & as soon as  
he can attend to any thing else, he takes mea-  
sures to punish the knave, who has brought him  
to the verge of beggary.

It would be impossible for a reformed par-  
liament to restore to affluence or competence  
the hundreds of thousands of persons who  
have lately become insolvent. It would be  
impossible for a reformed parliament to find  
the means of paying away 60 or 70 millions a  
year. It would be impossible for a reformed  
parliament to prevent the mortality from ta-

king place in cases where the mortal stab has  
been given. It is impossible for the present  
parliament to pay much longer, the interest of  
the debt in full; and, a reformed parliament  
would certainly not attempt it. But a re-  
formed parliament would do a great many  
good things at once; and, in the course of a  
very few years, it would restore the country to  
ease and happiness.

I. It would do away with the profligacy,  
bribery, and perjury of elections, and would  
thereby, in one single act, do more for the morals  
of the people, than has, since the system  
has existed, been done by all the bible socie-  
ties, and all the schools that have been set on  
foot, and all sermons that have ever been  
preached.

II. A reformed parliament would instantly  
put an end to that accursed thing, called *par-  
liamentary interest*. Promotion and rewards and  
honors in the army, the navy, the church, the  
law and in all other departments, would fol-  
low merit, and not be bestowed and measured  
out according to the number of votes that the  
party, or his friends, were able to bring to the  
poll in support of this or that set of people in  
power. Thus would the nation be sure to have  
the full benefit of all that it needed of the best  
talents and greatest virtues that it possessed.  
It was from this cause, Sir, and this cause  
alone, that America shone so bright in the  
late contest. The world was surprised to see  
naval and military commanders spring up, as  
it were, spontaneously out of lakes and woods;  
and the people of England were utterly asto-  
nished to see their ships and armies either cap-  
tured by, or fleeing in disgrace before men who  
had never before been heard of. But, if we  
had considered, that the President of the U.  
States had, in the choice of his commanders,  
the whole of the nation lying open before him,  
and that he had no particular interests to con-  
sult in the determination, we should have been  
less surprised. If he had had borough-men-  
gers, or members of corporations to consult in  
his appointments; if the lady of this man, or  
the sister of that man, or the father of an-  
other and so on, had had the dictation of his ap-  
pointments, the Porters and Decatur's, and  
Chamceys and McDonough's, and Jacksons  
and Brouns, might have remained to till the  
land, while the proteges of corruption were  
letting in the legions of the enemy to devour  
its produce, and enslave its inhabitants. This,  
Sir, is the people, to whose conduct and in-  
stitutions we are to look. They are a people  
like ourselves in all things, except where our  
institutions have an effect different from theirs.  
What should make crimes so rare among  
them, and great public virtues and talents so  
abundant? Why should that soil, more than  
this, be fertile in great military and naval  
skill, and courage, caught up, all at once out  
of common life? Nothing but this: that there  
the executive is unbiased in his choice, and  
has the whole of society to choose from;  
while here, there is a borough faction, whose  
pretensions and power supercede the legiti-  
mate power of the executive; a power which  
would instantly be restored to by a reformed  
parliament. It is well known what heart  
burnings there are in the army and navy on  
this score. *Parliamentary interest* is well un-  
derstood among the gentlemen of those pro-  
fessions. Merit is a thing, therefore, little  
sought after, because worth very little when  
acquired. Of all the professions and ranks of  
society, none might more anxiously wish for  
a reformed parliament, than the officers in gen-  
eral, and even the privates of the army and  
navy; and yet there are men so stupid as to  
suppose, that these bodies would present a  
great obstacle in the way of reform. As Am-  
bassadors, Consuls, &c. the Americans send  
their most able citizens, while ours consist of  
persons, chosen from the motives before men-  
tioned. The superior talent of the American  
diplomats, is universally acknowledged.—  
Indeed, what Englishman can refrain from  
blushing at the endless proofs which the last  
twenty years have given to the world, of this  
superiority, which is made the more conspic-  
uous by the language of both countries being  
the same? Yet, is there no scarcity of talent  
of this sort in England? But, the talent, to  
be available by our executive, must have the  
borough interest at its back; and, as that is  
seldom the case, we are exposed to all the  
shame which a bungling agent never fail to  
bring upon a nation; and, notwithstanding  
that a tribe of underlings of greater talent  
than the chief, are generally selected to ac-  
company him, we have seen many of their pub-  
lic papers so obscure and so ungrammatical,  
as hardly to have a meaning; to say nothing  
of the want of knowledge, of argument, and  
of force, which they almost invariably exhibit.  
All this, a reformed parliament would put  
to rights. The best talents would in this  
important department also, be called forth into  
the country's service. There could exist no  
motive for sending an unfit person on any  
foreign mission. Every person so sent, would  
know, that reward and honor would follow his  
merits, and that disgrace and punishment  
would follow misbehavior. In the church, too,  
the crown, the bishops, and even private pa-  
trons, would be freed from this source of in-  
equity. Borough interests would no longer  
open the paths of rich livings, while it closed  
them against learning and piety, and true  
charity, unsupported by that interest. And  
this would it be in every department. And,  
Sir, would this not be a good? This good  
would operate instantly. It would be com-  
pletely in the power of a reformed parliament  
to effect it; and it is hardly to be believed,  
that it would be possible to find a king, who  
would not be glad to be thus restored to the  
free use of his lawful authority.

III. A reformed parliament would, in the  
space of one single week, carefully examine  
the long list of sinecurists, pensions, grants,  
and other emoluments of individuals, derived  
from the public purse. They would critical-  
ly distinguish, between those which had been  
granted for public service, known and ac-  
knowledge, or capable of being proved, and  
those for the granting of which, no good rea-  
son could be assigned. They would enquire  
also into the duration of these several grants,  
would ascertain the aggregate sums which the  
parties had received in this way, would ascer-  
tain the means of the present possessors,  
would trace the public money back to its  
source, and would then adopt such measures  
thereon as justice might point out. And  
would this be doing nothing? Would this be  
no good? Would it be no good to curtail this  
enormous head of expenditure? Would it be  
no good to leave a large part of this money in  
the hands of the farmers and tradesmen, in or-

der to assist them in paying the poor-rates,  
and other necessary taxes? Do you think, Sir,  
that it would be an easy matter to persuade a  
reformed parliament, that George Rose ought  
to receive ten thousand pounds a year? Or that  
Ganning ought to have received more than that  
sum per year, while he was at Lisbon, when  
he went, in part, at least, as it was avowed,  
for the recovery of the health of his child?  
Very proper, would a reformed parliament say,  
for you to go and endeavor to restore your  
child to health, but not very proper for you to  
be maintained there as an ambassador, while  
the king had no court there, and did not live  
in the country. And a reformed parliament  
would tell him, that the people of England had  
no more reason to care about the health of his  
son, than about that of any pauper in any of the  
work-houses, or out, upon an allowance, on the  
Northamptonshire scale. A reformed parlia-  
ment would with great difficulty be able to  
perceive the propriety of paying the amount  
of the sinecures of Lords Camden, Liverpool,  
Ellenborough, and the rest of that description,  
and would be inclined to believe that, to put  
an end to these, was a more likely way to keep  
laborers out of the poor-house, than collecting  
pennies out of the scanty earnings of those la-  
borers, to be put into George Rose's Savings  
Banks. A reformed parliament would not for-  
get to enquire why Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Er-  
skine receive four thousand pounds a year each,  
and are to receive it for life; why Mr. Huskin-  
son is always to receive twelve hundred pounds  
a year, when he is in an office, which brings  
him in more than that sum; why his wife is  
to have a good fat pension after his death, if  
he should out-live him; why Mrs. Mallet du  
Pan and Wm. Gifford are kept by the public;  
why the Seymours receive such immense sums,  
and the Somersets; why Lady Louis Paget, and  
numerous other dames of quality, receive in-  
comes out of the public taxes. The why and  
wherefore of all these items, and hundreds  
upon hundreds of others, would a reformed  
parliament scrupulously examine, and, having  
made their examination, they would, I ima-  
gine, lay the pruning-hook about them with  
some effect.

IV. A reformed parliament would, without  
a day's delay, set a committee to work to in-  
quire into the amount of the salaries of all per-  
sons in public employ. They would ascertain,  
whether the said salaries of such persons had  
been raised in consequence of the rise in the  
prices of provisions and labor, which took place  
some years ago. It would soon be discovered,  
that the salaries of the judges, for instance,  
have been doubled within the last twenty years  
and that the grounds upon which the augmen-  
tation took place, was the rise in the price of  
provisions and labor. This being the undeni-  
able fact, and it being also undeniable that  
the prices of provisions and labor have come  
down to their former amount, a reformed parlia-  
ment, freely chosen by all the tax-payers,  
would say, that the judges salaries ought to  
be reduced to their former amount; and if any  
one grumbled at this reduction, a reformed  
parliament would call him a most unreason-  
able and unjust man. The same would be  
done with regard to the police justices, and o-  
ther persons appointed by the government.  
Great crowds of people in office would be dis-  
missed wholly, and their salaries saved; but a  
reformed parliament would not be under the  
necessity of turning mere clerks out to starve.  
The fault has not been theirs, if they have been  
unprofitably employed. The expense of af-  
fording them a decent maintenance in propor-  
tion to their talents and length of service,  
would be trifling, and they would receive it,  
except in cases where their introduction and  
promotion had sprung notoriously from *Bor-  
ough interest*; for between men thus fostered,  
and other men, a distinction would necessarily  
be made. More than a million a year of ex-  
pense would thus be lopped off in a week,  
without any one act of cruelty or injustice.  
Let the spawn of Borough-corruption return  
back to feed on the flesh that its parent has  
collected; but let the hard working clerk and  
his family find food at the hands of national  
generosity.

V. Precisely the same principle would guide  
a reformed parliament in its reduction of the  
army, and in its sifting of the navy. In all cases  
where promotion or rewards could be traced  
back to the borough interest, the hand of a re-  
formed parliament would be unsparing; but to  
all meritorious men, of all ranks, it would  
show how liberal a people fairly represented, can  
be. Be the cause in which sailors and  
soldiers have fought what it may, they have  
incurred no blame. Their wounds ought to  
be regarded, and so also the length of their ser-  
vice, as proofs only of their valor; and it  
would be one of the first principles of a re-  
formed parliament to reward and hold in hon-  
or valiant men. A reformed parliament would  
suffer no man to beg in a sailor's or a soldier's  
coat. If an impostor, they would whip him;  
if a real soldier or sailor, they would give him  
ample means to have house and home, and to  
be well fed and clothed. But a reformed  
parliament would see no necessity, I imagine,  
of a commander in chief's office, with an enor-  
mously expensive staff. They would see as  
little necessity for supporting, at an enormous  
expense, academies where the sons of borough-  
voters, and other proteges, are educated (in  
some cases under foreign masters) in the art  
of war, and who are, thus, from their earliest  
youth, separated and kept as a distinct cast  
from the rest of the nation. A reformed par-  
liament, adopting the maxim of Blackstone,  
that all such establishments are adjoined to the  
principles of the English constitution, would  
support no such thing; but would look  
upon the nation as most secure, when under  
the protection of the arms of free men, com-  
manded by their natural leaders, the gentle-  
men of England, selected for their skill and  
courage by a king, uncontrolled and unen-  
cumbered by borough interest and family in-  
trigue. If possible, still less necessity would  
a reformed parliament see for barracks, for  
treasures and depots, in the heart of England.  
Such a parliament would devote these places  
to demolition and sale for useful purposes.  
Rows of officers joined together by the arm,  
like chainshots, lounging up and down the  
streets of towns, and thrusting the tradesman  
and farmer from the pavement, would be an  
object of which a reformed parliament would  
soon rid the country. Long swords, dragging  
the ground; lofty caps and brass helmets, tied  
under the chin; whiskers, muffs, tippets, jack-  
ets, bark boots, false calves, false shoulders,  
and the whole list of German badges and frip-  
pery, would fly away before the acts of a re-  
formed parliament as the dust and dead leaves

and rotten limbs of trees fly through the air  
before a thunder storm in Carolina; and we  
should once more behold the plain and warm  
English coat envelope the bodies that contain  
the brave and honest hearts of our countrymen.  
In examining the half-pay list, a reformed par-  
liament would proceed, not so much with an  
eye to economy as with an eye to impartiality;  
for, as to compensation, no man who has served  
as a soldier or a sailor ought to be exposed to  
the pain of exciting such a feeling. A re-  
formed parliament would inquire upon what  
grounds such large incomes are awarded to  
some officers on the half-pay and retired lists,  
while so very small a pittance is awarded to o-  
thers. They would soon discover whether,  
the same person, in many instances, does not  
in fact receive emoluments under different  
heads and names of allowance. They would  
judge whether one man ought to receive, for  
no very distinguished exploits, as much as  
twenty other men, each of whom has been ex-  
posed to as much risk as that one man; and,  
whatever else a reformed parliament might do  
in this respect, certain I am that they would  
never suffer hundreds of midshipmen, who  
have faced death in a thousand shapes, to  
starve in our streets or become paupers. As  
to this matter, a reformed parliament would  
first take care that an impartial distribution  
was made; and having seen that, they would  
rely upon the justice of the people to afford  
the means of any necessary augmentation.

VI. A reformed parliament, elected by the  
people themselves, and laying no reason to  
suspect that any secret enemies of the govern-  
ment could have any power to do mischief,  
would have no occasion to spend money in  
"secret services." Here would be a saving at  
once equal to the comfortable support of all  
the discharged midshipmen. A reformed parlia-  
ment, chosen by the people, and chosen  
yearly, could have no idea of expending money  
for any secret purpose. It would openly  
avow all its objects, and would scorn to owe  
its safety to the aid of spies and informers. It  
would need no eve-droppers and pot-hole  
pers to give it information of the people's  
feelings and complaints. The poll yearly  
taken would fully instruct it upon these heads.  
The real agent of the people, it would meet  
and hear what the people themselves had to  
say, and it would obey their wishes, which  
never could be contrary to their interests, un-  
less nature should take the singular trick of  
moulding men's minds in such a way as to  
make them desire that which would do them  
harm. A reformed parliament would, there-  
fore, want no secret service money; it would  
need no hired scoundrels to inform against this  
man or that man; to mark out this man as a  
friend, and that man as an enemy of the gov-  
ernment; this man as loyal, and that man as  
disloyal; there would be none of this dis-  
graceful spy-work; none of those devices, by  
which neighbors, friends, families, are set to-  
gether by the ears; none of those infamous  
proceedings, which tyrants adopt upon their  
favorite maxim of "divide and destroy." Under  
the guidance of a reformed parliament, no  
man would rise up to riches as a reward for  
betraying a friend or a client. The word tra-  
itor would be used in its proper sense. It would  
be applied to the miscreant who should pry  
into the bosom of a man and then sell the se-  
cret, to the attorney who should undermine  
the cause, or the advocate who should aim at  
the life or reputation of his employer. A re-  
formed parliament would set the example of  
holding such perfidious and mercenary mon-  
sters in abhorrence.

VII. Nothing would be improved by a re-  
formed parliament more than the reputation  
of the Bar. The government under the influ-  
ence of, and controlled by, a reformed parlia-  
ment, would stand in need of no acute men,  
bred to the law, to lay traps for, and catch  
the people. It would have no desire to find  
out the means of prying into every man's mind  
and purse. The taxes would be such as were  
necessary; they would be simple in their na-  
ture, obvious in their source, impartial in their  
distribution amongst the payers, and easy in  
their assessment and collection. It would ac-  
quire no law lords at the Bars; it would not  
require the keen education and inexorable  
habits of a lawyer to be a collector or super-  
visor. Acts of parliament on fiscal affairs would  
not swell into volumes any more. The peo-  
ple would understand the duties they had to  
perform towards their government; and the  
gentlemen of the Long Robe, rescued from the  
disgrace of being tax-gatherers and sur-  
chargers, would, as they formerly did, raise  
their heads boldly in courts of law and justice,  
having their eyes fixed upon fair fame, won in  
their profession, which, in itself, has always  
been considered as learned and honorable. As  
to the tribe of small lawyers, who possess, or  
are expecting places, they might be told to  
seek "compensation, for loss of profession," by  
becoming turnkeys or jailers' clerks; but,  
Sir, as was proved in the case of your old  
friend "Governor Jris," the office of prison-  
keeper ought never to be entrusted to any man  
without great caution. This would be making  
a furious sweep at the bar; but, lowering the  
number would be raising the character of that  
body, and we should again see study, learning,  
eloquence and integrity, the means of raising  
lawyers to fortune and honors. We should  
again see the beribboned by men, who would  
scorn to truckle to the underlings of ministers,  
and, for the sake of mere bread, become the  
third of six clerks in the offices of govern-  
ment.

VIII. The press would be what it ought to  
be. Perfectly free to utter the words of any  
man, who confined himself within the bounds  
of truth, as to public men or public matters.  
A reformed parliament would want nobody to  
assist it in blinding the people. It would stand  
in need of no deception, no fraud, no falshood.  
The hireling crew of editors and authors would  
indeed, severely suffer. They would be re-  
duced to beggary or exalted to the gallows for  
robbery or theft; but, what do the people owe  
them, except to be ill willed and cursed? They  
have been the most efficient instruments in  
producing our ruin; and they, at this mo-  
ment, are laboring with a degree of malignity,  
which while it demonstrates their sense of the  
desperateness of their cause must go to the ac-  
count of their demerits, whenever that account  
shall be settled. A reformed parliament need  
care nothing about the press, in any way but  
for the protection of the freedom of that guar-  
dian of public morals. The parliament would  
have to meet their constituents annually. Their  
conduct could never be misrepresented with  
any degree of effect. There could, therefore,  
be no motive for hiring the press, which would



become what the press always ought to be. A reformed parliament would naturally be anxious for the instruction of the people in political matters, but it would effect this desirable object by the frequent discussions which annual elections would give rise to, and by the promulgation of its acts amongst all classes of the people, the acts being written in plain and intelligible language, and stripped of all that uncouth jargon and that cumbersome tautology, by which craft obstructs the pursuit of common sense. All the filthy and base intercourse between the underlings of office and the hirelings of the press would cease. There would be no sinecures given to such men as Canning and Gifford, and all the swarm of reptiles, who now fatten in this way, would die, or be no more heard of.

IX. A reformed parliament would not leave the civil list and the "crown lands," as they are called, in their present state. In this time of public distress, a reformed parliament would think it reasonable, and, indeed, necessary, that the civil list should be greatly reduced. The enormous sums now swallowed up under that name almost surpass belief. We see, that the President of the United States of America, who is the Chief Magistrate of a people equal in number to the people of England and Wales, including Scotland, perhaps; whose country has a quantity of trade and commerce not much less than this country has; and who was able single-handed to carry on a successful war against the undivided power of England: That Chief Magistrate, a man chosen for his wisdom, experience, and great talents, has no more allowed him than six thousand pounds a year! Yet, America is well governed, and so well governed, and so happy are the people, that there is no misery in the land, and there are not as many crimes committed there in a year as are committed in England and Wales in one week, or, perhaps, in one day! To what, Sir, are we to ascribe a difference so disgraceful to us? Shall we hear it asserted that we are naturally a murdering and robbing race? If our government were to do this, it would not answer its purpose, for the Americans are of the same race. But, we reject with indignation the unjust idea.—We are naturally as honest and as kind as the Americans are. It is our misery, and that alone, which produces such a mass of crimes in England, compared to what is committed in America. And this misery arises, as every one now sees, from that pressure of taxation, which forces men into the lists of paupers and beggars. When a man becomes a pauper or a beggar, when hunger is continually staring him in the face, when hunger gnaws his stomach and cold pinches his limbs; when his present sufferings are merely a foretaste of that which awaits him later in life; when hope has ceased to linger in his bosom, then comes despair, and with the remaining energies of his mind and body, he seizes by force or by fraud on that which he cannot obtain by labor. This is the beginning of crime; and we have here the true and only cause of the difference between us and the Americans in this respect. The President's six thousand pounds a year is an example worthy of imitation in England, especially in this season of horrible distress. The hirelings of the press tell us, that we have secured our constitution by the sacrifices that we have made. You know, and the people now see, what they have secured; but, be this as it may, if we acknowledge, that we have made sacrifices, let us ask what sacrifices the Royal Family, the Judges, the Placemen, the sinecure men, the Pensioned Ladies, the Police Justices, and others, have made. Their incomes have been augmenting during the whole of this long season of sacrifices! This is a curious matter. Well might Canning and Gifford, in the Anti-Jacobin newspaper, call upon the people for sacrifices, while they themselves and GILBERT the Caricature man, were obtaining sinecures and pensions! Well might George Rose call upon the people for sacrifices for the preservation of the constitution, while he, from being a purser in the Navy, was rising to the receipt of ten thousand pounds a year out of those very sacrifices! It is now acknowledged, by the very hirelings themselves, even by that most corrupt of prints, the *Times* newspaper, which was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and which has never belied its origin; even by this vile hireling it is now acknowledged, that great and general distress prevails. Well, then, will none of those who wallow in luxury out of means derived from the public purse, do nothing in the way of making sacrifices? Will Canning and Gifford still cling to their sinecures? Will Rose and all the rest of them do the same? Will they tell us, that we still ought to pay them to the full amount? Will Lord Grenville and Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Erskine and Lord Donoughmore and hundreds of others; will they say, that the people have no right to call upon them for sacrifices? Will the Seymours and the Somersets still hang on? Do it so, but, surely the civil list, which has had so many hundreds of thousands added to it during the season of the people's sacrifices, ought now to be greatly reduced.—If each of the junior branches of the Royal Family were allowed as much as the President of the United States is allowed, and if the King were allowed ten times as much, this, surely, would be enough. It will be time early enough to talk of splendour when the nation shall again be relieved from its distresses, and when the number of paupers shall have been diminished. It will then be time enough to have grand dinners and sumptuous fetes. Besides, the President governs America very well without any splendour at all. No country upon earth is so well governed; in no country are there so few breaches of the peace; in no country is the law so implicitly and cheerfully obeyed. Why, then, need our Royal Family be so anxious to secure the means of living in splendour? Splendour may serve to dazzle slaves, but it never can be an object of respect with free men. If a reduction such as I have here spoken of were made, a million of pounds a year would thereby be left in the pockets of the people, instead of that sum being annually taken from them by the tax-gatherers. This would be the true way of enabling the farmers and tradesmen to pay wages sufficient to keep laborers out of the poor-house. Mr. VANSITTART's scheme (poor man!) was, to raise taxes first, and to give those taxes to persons, who, in consequence of that, would be able to lend the amount of the taxes to those who had first paid the said taxes! But, this notable scheme is not, I think, half so good as that of leaving the money in the pockets of the people, who, by the taxing scheme, are not only compelled to pay the tax, but the tax-gatherer also. A reformed parliament would, therefore, infallibly reduce the charges of the Civil List in somewhat nearly the amount that I have mentioned, and, in doing this, they would really render a great service to the Royal Family as well to the people. A reformed parliament would, too, ascertain in the precise amount of the King's private property. This is an odd thing; or, at least, it sounds oddly to me. Whence comes this property? The fact, however, is that the king has a mass of private property; that property is in the funds too! And, what is most curious of all, the "Wages" while in power, passed an act, which exempted this property from paying property tax, while they nearly doubled that tax upon the property of every widow and orphan who

had property of the same sort! So much for *wages*; but, that there is property of this sort belonging to the king we know from this act of parliament. As to the amount of it, there are different assertions. But, it cannot be a mere trifle. Now, sir, while this fund exists, I think a reformed parliament would easily convince the Regent, that the people might, during the present distress, be spared the paying of any thing at all for the support of any part of the royal family. That the king, whose allowance has been augmented, in the shape of "arrears of civil list," many times during the last twenty-five years; and which augmentations have taken place on the express ground of the increased expense of the necessities of life; that the king should, during this time, have had money to lend to the government; that being the case, in fact, when money is placed in the funds; that this should have been the case; that the king should have had private property of this sort, under such circumstances, appears wonderful to me. But, such is the fact, and I am very confident, that a reformed parliament would endeavor to prevail upon the Regent to consent to a measure for making his money available in the present time of distress. Nor would a reformed parliament overlook the crown lands, which, in fact, are now the people's lands. A reformed parliament would remember, that the crown was formerly supported by its own estates without any charge upon the people, except in particular cases; that wars were sometimes carried on out of the means afforded by these estates; and that, when this royal family received a fixed sum per year out of the taxes, the public became proprietors of the crown estates.—The sum fixed on was 800,000 a year. This sum has been prodigiously swelled; and, what is very curious, the estates, which maintained the families and courts of former kings, now yield scarcely sufficient to pay half a dozen sinecures! Mr. HUSKISSON, who has a contingent pension of 1,200 a year with a reversion of half the amount to Mrs. Emily Huskisson, his wife, is the chief steward for the management of these estates; and, a reformed parliament, would just take the liberty to ask Mr. Huskisson the reason of this wonderful non-productiveness. A reformed parliament would go back in their inquiries upon this subject. They would sift out an account of the grants made of parts of this immense estate, within the last 25 years. They would see what sums had been received, and of whom, and by whom, for the renewal of leases, and for alienations of parts of this public estate. They would enquire into the cause of tracts of land being taken in by individuals in the *New Forest* and other *Forests and Chases*; and they would, with very little difficulty, ascertain the amount of the immense quantities of timber that have been felled, and what has been done with the amount of the trunk, lop, top, and bark.—A reformed parliament would have nothing to do but to send one of their own body, with power to take evidence on the spot, to ascertain all these matters to a scruple. This immense estate, or, rather, this long list of immense estates, if managed in the way that a reformed parliament would cause them to be managed, would, I am satisfied, go a considerable way in defraying all the expenses which would be necessary in the governing of this country. The *droits of Admiralty* would also be a subject of strict inquiry with a reformed parliament, would never sleep till they had before them, in black and white, a full account of all the receipts and all the disbursements upon this ample score. When they had that account before them, they would know what to do; and there can be no question, that they would do what justice should demand at their hands.

Now, sir, though a reformed parliament could not, all at once, relieve all the existing distress, I think it is evident, that a reformed parliament would be able to do a great many good things, and to afford the nation a great deal of relief.—The question of our enemies is, therefore, already more than answered. They now see "what good" a reform of parliament would do; and, if they should turn round upon us and say, that all these things can be done without a reform of parliament, we deny the fact upon the best possible ground, namely, that nothing is to be done, till Borough elections are put an end to. But, besides, if they tell us, that all these things can be done by the representatives of Old Sarum, Gatton, Queenborough, Corfe Castle, Winchester, &c. &c. why have these things not been done, or attempted? There has been wanting either the will or the power, and it is, to us, no matter which, since the effect has been the same.

X. But, can a reformed parliament make wheat 15s. a bushel with a plentiful crop and fine harvest; can they bring back South Down Ewes to 40s. instead of 18s. which they now sell at; can they make a cow and a calf, which now sell for 7s. be worth the 20l. which they were worth four or five years ago; can they, by any means, bring back the paper money, and puff the bubble up to its former size? NO. And, if they could, they would not. "Why, then," a reformed parliament could not continue to "pay the interest of the debt in full?" NO. And, if they could, they would not, except to those individuals who should be found to have a fair claim to such payment; and, to pay them, a reformed parliament would find ample means, without a harassing system of taxation, and without any one act of injustice or of harshness towards any individual or any body of men. There are fundholders of different descriptions. It is certain, that a man who has acquired his property in private life is entitled to that property, fairly estimated; but, the bubble of paper-money, has shifted property from one man's pocket to another man's pocket. By this species of larceny a man's cow has been changed into five pound's worth from twenty pound's worth, for this is really the proportion as to lean horned cattle. Upon the whole of that sort of farm produce, which is not affected in its price by the seasons, a fall of much more than one half has taken place. Whatever is fit for the mouth, or for immediate use in any way, sells at some price; but, there are some things, such as colts, weaned calves, store lambs, which will really bring nothing worthy of the name of price. Many men follow chiefly the rearing of sheep; and they are now selling for 9s. a head what they ought to sell, according to their expenses, at 25s. a head. Can it be just, then, that the bubble, which has so lowered their property, should not lower the property of the fundholder? Suppose A and B to have started in 1812, each with a thousand pounds in his pocket. A lent his money to Perceval and the rest of them, and B went to farming. A was to get 5 per cent. for his money, and B the profit of his money and his labour. A had to receive of B, in taxes, the amount of about 70 bushels of wheat; for 70 bushels of wheat cost, then, about 50l. This was fair as long as the bubble continued; but, the bubble gets a crack; and things are so changed, that A demands and receives of B more than 100 bushels of wheat instead of the 70, which it was clearly understood that A was to receive. And if A be paid in all sorts of farm produce, which is the case, he receives more than the double of what he ought to receive, according to the fair interpretation of the implied contract at the out-set. It is, therefore, manifestly unjust, that this rate of paying and receiving should continue. Indeed, the thing is impossible, but if it were possible, it would be unjust. A reformed parliament,

therefore, after making every reduction in expenses that was practicable, would betake themselves to this great task. They would enquire who the fund-holders were, when they deposited their money; they would compare prices at the different times; they would hunt out the receivers of public money; they would see the extent of the nation's means, and they would, in a very short time, and with the greatest correctness, allot to every one his real due. Such a parliament would be the best friend of the fund-holder, because it would begin by lopping off almost every expense except that of the debt, and would thereby secure the best and only chance of his being paid. At any rate, the lot of the fundholder could not be worse than it must inevitably become in the present progress. With a reformed parliament an accommodation, a composition would take place; but, if the bubble finally burst to thin air, without a reformed parliament, such a composition may become wholly impracticable. No persons, therefore, ought to wish for a reformed parliament so earnestly as the fund-holders, the greater part of whom are now, from ignorance, its decided enemies. They have a sort of vague fear, that a reform of parliament would lead to their utter ruin, and they have still singing in their ears the sounds, created by knavish harp-mongers, about the French revolution. The causes of that revolution would, however, if they rightly understood them, produce a very different effect on the mind. It is notorious to all men who have read upon the subject, that it was the extravagance of the French government which produced the revolution. These extravagancies, which imposed intolerable burdens upon the people, were persevered in, in spite of all the complaints of the people, at a moment, when the taxes pressed them to the earth. But, at last, the government could no longer collect the means of paying the interest of the debt. Still it persevered in the extravagance. It could not, however, by all its cruel edicts, wring from the people a sufficiency of money to pay the just demands upon it, and at the same time to support its swarms of lazy dependents. In this dilemma, it called the *Notables* together, and they recommended reform! Still there was time for the government to have saved itself from the destruction, and the country from bloodshed. But the government, urged by the blood-suckers of the country, endeavored to support the old system; discovered insincerity in all its professions for the public good; allied itself in wishes, at least, with those who had gone abroad to invite the aid of hired soldiers; the people became enraged; vengeance thrust its calm reason from her seat; and the throne, the nobles, the church, all were hurled down in an instant. From the government, vengeance marched with fire and sword against all its friends. Property became exposed to the caprice of succeeding men in power, and, in the uproar, the culprits found-holders thought himself happy to escape with his life to some dirty hiding place, here to reflect on the important truth, that *TIMELY REFORM* would have secured to him the possession of his fortune. Happy would it be if profiting from this dreadful example, the fund-holders would now join their efforts to those of the friends of *timely reform*.—The hirelings bid us be warned by the French revolution. Let them take the awful warning to themselves. They are forever reminding us, that that revolution has ended in despotism. We, therefore, wish for a reform that shall prevent revolution. But, sir, if they will have it, that our government will never yield upon this point, and that if we have a reform, we shall not have it without a revolution, we will not believe their assertions; but if we were to admit them, for argument's sake, even then we should see no reason to desert from our efforts to obtain reform, being convinced that the example of France ought not to alarm us. We have, in this country, a form of government that we like; we have great constitutional principles and laws, to which we are immovably attached, which our brethren in America have firmly and most wisely adhered to, and which nothing can improve. These are landmarks for us, and would be our sure and certain guide. Whereas the French have never possessed any fixed principles or laws of this description. They were "all at sea," and no wonder, if, in the midst of their rage, and their vengeance, and their torments, they committed great errors in the organization of an entirely new sort of government, which the people had never before heard any thing about. Therefore, sir, we are not to be scared by the hirelings who tell us (very falsely, I hope), that the government will never yield, and that we shall not have reform without revolution.—But, we do not, I hope, stop here; for if we could believe it possible, which we cannot, that England would, in the end, derive no greater benefit from a change, than France has derived from her change, still we ought to proceed! For, sir, in spite of every thing that the Bourbons, aided by a million of men in arms, have been able to do, still the state of France is a state of blessedness, compared to what it was before the revolution. France now possesses the *Code Napoleon*, instead of the cruel feudal system.—France, in spite of invading and watching armies, has not been, and will not be, replunged into the barbarism of the seventeenth century. Religious toleration cannot be gotten rid of, though murders are committed in the name of Jesus Christ. The priests will never regain their power, and the petty tyrants of the Noblesse are forever ejected from their power of robbing and insulting the people. To see a foreign army in their country, to uphold the Bourbons against the wishes of the people, must give the latter pain; but they are much better off than before the revolution, when they were liable to be robbed and beaten, without daring to resist, by any of the myriads of the crown. And, in truth, it is not more humiliating; it is even less humiliating, to be kept in awe by a foreign army, brought into the country on purpose, than by an army of one's own country, consisting of one's own countrymen, paid, and clothed by ourselves. In the former case, it is an open acknowledged submission to foreign force; to the superior power of a conqueror; but in the latter case, it is a sort of sneaking degradation, which seeks to hide itself even from the eyes of the degraded party himself, who vainly imagines that, in shutting his eyes to his own disgrace, he can hide it from the rest of the world. Supposing, therefore, that things were to remain in France, as they now are, the French have greatly gained by their revolution, besides having inflicted just punishment on the greater part of their oppressors, and that is a clear gain, an enjoyment possessed and past, which nothing can deprive them of.—But things will not remain as they are. The French revolution is not yet ended. It cannot stop where it is, and the events of every day tend to impress this truth on our minds. However, even the view that present circumstances present, induces us to conclude, making the very worst of every thing we see, that the example of France contains no one argument against the most strenuous exertions in favor of reform in England. To return to the fundholders, sir, the notice of whose false alarms have led me into this digression, I think they ought to see much more cause for alarm in the continuance of the present system, than in a reform that would put an end to it. Several of the correspondents of the board of agriculture, magistrates, and of course, friends of government,

tell the board, that if something be not done, they do not believe that the peace of the country can be preserved! By which they must mean, that the people will rise and help themselves. This is resolution at once; or, at least, open rebellion. So that it is their opinion, that one of these will take place, unless something be done. And what is to be done other than taking off the taxes in the way that I have proposed? And, who will do that but a reformed parliament? Thus, then, the fundholders must, I should think, at least, clearly see, that their only chance of escaping ruin, is in a reform; that while the choice of the country, in general, lies between reform and confusion, their own particular choice lies between reform with something, and confusion with not a farthing. A reformed parliament would "preserve the peace of the country." I'll warrant it. They would hasten with sincerity and energy to remove the pressure which the people feel; they would instantly put an end to that everlasting source of ill-will and bloodshed, the religious disabilities of Catholics and Dissenters; they would throw open the doors of promotion and honorable reward to men of all religious denominations; and would thereby put an end to those bitter animosities, which, while they make men persecute each other, render the whole mass more completely subject to oppression. A reformed parliament would, at once, recall the army from France, and disclaim, in the most distinct terms, all intention or desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, expressing, at the same time, its anxious wish to see civil and religious liberty flourish in every part of the world. This is the way that a reformed parliament would proceed, in order to preserve the peace, and restore the happiness of the country.

Having now, sir, shewn that a reformed parliament would be able to do something that no one will deny to be good, unless he can be an eater of taxes, I should next proceed to answer the second question; namely, "in WHAT MANNER can a reform take place without creating confusion?" but as this is a subject that requires to be treated of somewhat in detail, it must be postponed till another week.

In the meanwhile permit me to congratulate you on the noble efforts, which the friends of freedom are making in the city of London, and on the triumph of those efforts. The re-election of the Lord Mayor, excellently sound and brave and public-spirited man as he is, is nothing compared to the demonstrations upon this occasion in favor of those principles, which are now prevailing in every quarter, namely, the principles of reform. There was a time when a man like the Lord Mayor would not have obtained a hundred votes in the city. Singular that the Pitt crew, by persevering in a poll, should seek to proclaim their own disgrace! But the truth is, that they can hardly believe that what they now behold is a reality. Their insolence cannot yet recede from its former point. I do not so much wonder at this, seeing that I myself, though for twelve or thirteen years occupied in coolly foretelling the blowing up of this system, am actually astounded at what I see around me. The statue of Pitt would appear to have been placed in the Guildhall by his corrupt friends and jobbers, for the express purpose of now carrying back the recollection of the lively to his innumerable acts of oppression and insolence. Without this object in their sight, they might be induced to stop short in their reflection; but with this before them, the trial of Tooke and Hardy, the transportation of the Scots patriots, the suspension of the habeas corpus act, the treason and sedition bills, the laws to cramp the press, the bastille and "Governor" Aris, the loan to Boyd and Benfield, the bank restriction act; all these and a thousand other things rush in upon the mind. No wonder that Mr. THOMSON was led into vehement language, when, with the miseries of his country in his mind, he happened to turn his eyes towards this statue. But the more solemn the proceeding in the removal of this object, so justly hateful to the eyes of the friends of freedom, the better it will be. It was voted into the hall by the enemies of the country; let it be voted out of the hall by its friends. It is indeed a deep disgrace to the city of London that it should remain there; for as long as it so remains, will the city be justly accused of entertaining bad principles, or of want of courage to assert good ones. This was the man who first set that mischief on foot, which has at last covered the country with misery, after having enslaved a great part of Europe. He was a cold, a hardened, a merciless man. The cool manner in which he pursued Messrs. Tooke and Hardy; the evidence he gave on their trial, (to say nothing about that of his friend Wilberforce); his Cold-Bath-Fields proceedings; these ought never to be effaced from the minds of the people of England and Scotland; and the useful sort of public instruction would be to give a true account to the people of his acts, and those of his underlings and successors. However, we have lists of the members of the Pitt Clubs, which may serve to guide us in the selection of those, who are entitled to the largest share of our resentment. A short time will shew, whether these combinations of men will have the impudence to persevere in insulting the people; but whatever they may do, the days of their glory are gone, never to return, and the days of their shame are at hand.

am, with great respect,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

**Bank of the United States.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington Kentucky, that the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to receive the said subscriptions, are duly authorised by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to receive the second instalment of the said subscription, to wit:—On each share of the said capital, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation, with a power of attorney annexed to the certificates of the said funded debt proportion, authorising the loan officer for the time being, at whose office the said funded debt shall stand recorded, (or the Register of the Treasury of the United States, if the stocks shall stand on the books of the Treasury) to transfer the same in due form of law, to the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, that the said commissioners as agents of the bank, will attend at the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, daily, and every day, (Sundays excepted) from the first of January next ensuing, to the 23d of the same month, both days inclusive, for the purpose of receiving the payments as aforesaid, and that the subscribers at their option, may either pay their second instalment at the original place of subscription, within the time herein limited, or at the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia.

JOHN W. HUNT,  
JOHN TILFORD,  
RICH'D. HIGGINS,  
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1816. 50-7

**NOTICE.**  
THE Shareholders of the Fayette Paper Manufacturing Company, will meet on the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Paper Mill of said Company, for the purpose of electing a President, and transacting other business.  
By order of the board.  
L. STEPHENS, clk. P. T.  
December 9th, 1816 50-2w.

## Legislature of Kentucky.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 2.  
About 10 o'clock the house met, and being uncommonly full, formed a quorum and proceeded to business.

The following officers were then unanimously elected, viz:—  
John J. Crittenden, Speaker.  
Robert S. Todd, Clerk.  
Richard Taylor, Sergeant at Arms.  
Roger Devine, Door-keeper.

The usual standing committees being then appointed, James Stonecreek was unanimously elected clerk to the committees of Propositions and Grievances, and Privileges and Elections; and Jacob T. Swigart, was unanimously elected Clerk to the committees of Claims, Religion of the Courts of Justice.

Mr. McMillan read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That deeply deploring an event which deprived Kentucky of her beloved chief magistrate, and in testimony of the veneration in which the members of the senate and House of Representatives cherish the memory of the virtues and services of George Madison, they will wear crape on the left arm during the present session.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 2.

The Senators met about 10 o'clock, formed a quorum and proceeded to business.

The following officers were then elected, viz:—

Willis A. Lee, Clerk.  
Anthony Crockett, Sergeant at Arms.  
David Johnson, Door-keeper.  
Messrs. Simrall, Lancaster and H. Taylor, were appointed members of a joint committee to wait on the Governor.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House with respect to the death of George Madison.

December 3.

The Senate proceeded to appoint their usual standing committees.

Among the amended rules, one was submitted to the senate, requiring the doors to be closed during the consideration of Executive nominations. This was rejected 25 to 5.

Mr. Ephraim M. Ewing was elected clerk of the standing committees.

Mr. Lancaster presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying for an election precinct.

Mr. H. Taylor offered several resolutions, in substance as follows: That E. Bullock is speaker of the senate during the whole term of the present acting Governor; that his seat in the senate is vacated by his being elected speaker; and that a new election should be held to supply his place.

Friday next is assigned for their consideration.

Leave was given to bring in the following Bills, viz:—

1. To amend the inspection laws.
2. To regulate the duties of Clerks to Courts.
3. To compel Circuit Judges to reside within the bounds of their Circuit.
4. For classifying Tobacco.

### SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Yesterday the Legislature went into the election of a Senator to supply the place of Wm. T. Barry, in the Senate of the United States. The vote stood thus,  
Hardin, 74—Woodson, 30—Beall, 13—Lyon, 2.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives.

I meet you under circumstances truly distressing to the state, and painful to every lover of good men. Our late Governor, George Madison, first in the confidence and affections of the people, is no more. He was a true patriot with a brave and generous soldier, and blessed with every noble and amiable quality which can adorn the human character. In his death the state has sustained an irreparable loss, which, in common with my fellow-citizens, I sincerely lament. Conscious that I am unequal to the high and important duties of Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, I would most cheerfully have declined the post which the constitution has assigned me, had this deplorable visitation of Providence and the partiality of my countrymen left me this alternative: But duty commanded me to meet the responsibility thus devolved: from which, relying for support on a kind Providence, I could not, I will not shrink. Ardently devoted from my youth to the great and essential principles of liberty, as recognized and established by the tenth article of the constitution of this state, in which, among others, it is declared, that all free men when they form a social compact, are equal; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services: that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; my best exertions through life shall be made to perpetuate this best of governments to the latest posterity. It will be to me a consolation in my closing scene, to believe that my labors have contributed in any, the smallest degree to give strength and duration to this fair fabric of American freedom. It is not my design to discuss at large the merits of our constitution, but the great principles of equal rights and equal justice upon which it is founded, cannot be too often repeated and impressed upon the public mind. However melancholly the event which placed me in the executive chair, I hope to be pardoned for availing myself of this opportunity of returning to my constituents, through you, my sincere thanks for their good opinion and respect manifested for me at the late election.

Deeply impressed with a sense of importance of the trust, I should despair but for the support I confidently expect from you, with many of whom I have so often mingled feelings and sentiments on the legislative floor. I commence my executive duties fully persuaded that I shall frequently err from want of information and defect of judgment; and that my conduct, when correct, will be often censured from prejudice and mistake. To you, however, and my constituents who have given me so many proofs of their confidence and affection, I pledge myself fairly and faithfully to administer the government according to the republican spirit and principles of our free constitution. I will do every thing in my power to satisfy those who have bestowed on me their suffrages; by a fair and just course to reconcile others; & to advance the freedom and happiness of all. I will discourage party spirit, which so often generates dangerous and corrupt factions, destroys social happiness, distracts the public councils, and deprives the people of the advantages of the united efforts



of the wise and good to promote the public welfare. Party spirit, although sometimes unavoidable, is at all times unpleasant, and often mischievous. Parties too often lose sight of the causes and principles which gave them birth; organize factions, who frequently substitute their will for the will of the people; and by an artful and active course contrive to give tone to public opinion and public affairs. From long observation and experience, I have been led to conclude that true and practical republicanism under our government, consists in an honest and faithful discharge of duty according to the spirit and principle of the constitution; and that although factions may unhappily divide and distress a country, a chief magistrate ought to pursue the union of his fellow-citizens, and the good of the state independently of all parties. Believing that under a government based on the moral feelings and moral power of the people, a just and impartial administration will insure the best and most firm support, I must rest in my claim to public approbation, on the integrity of my course, and the good sense and justice of my fellow-citizens. Animated by these views, I do in the sincerity of my heart, invite a cordial and united effort for the good of our common country.

The late period at which I came into office, must be my apology for omitting to bring to your notice many subjects proper for your consideration. Such omission will be readily supplied by the superior wisdom of the legislature. I will proceed, however, to mention some of those measures which have occurred to me as worthy your attention. When I commenced my official duties, there were on hand twelve hundred muskets with accoutrements, &c. part of which, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I have delivered to several independent companies; taking bond and security for their preservation and return; limiting the number to fifty for each company. Whether the law which confines the distribution to the independent companies should not be changed so as to furnish all, without distinction, I submit to your better judgment. It is truly gratifying to witness the military pride which pervades the militia of Kentucky; and whether we ought to rely entirely upon the supply of arms expected from the general government, or provide an additional quantity by purchase or otherwise, you may determine. I feel bound however, to state my decided opinion of having the militia well armed. Arms produce discipline; inspire a spirit of manly independence; give the people confidence in their strength, and prepare them for resistance to oppression. Many look to the military peace establishment of the United States as a school for discipline; but it is believed a small army divided and dispersed along our extensive frontier cannot furnish such a field for the acquisition of military knowledge as ought to relax our attention to the militia, justly styled the bulwark of every free state. This view is strengthened by the notoriety of the fact, that the families and dexterous use of arms among our citizens, was severely felt by the British forces during the late war. It will be proper to make the militia law conformable to the act of congress passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of one colonel, one Lt. colonel and one major to each regiment, instead of a lieutenant colonel and two majors. Of the necessity of other changes in our militia system, you are, from your own observation and experience, better able to determine.

I presume you will agree with me that nothing in this government, whose firmest rock is public sentiment, is more worthy of your attention than the promotion of education, not only by endowing colleges and universities upon a liberal plan, but by diffusing through the country seminaries and schools for the education of all classes of the community; making them free to all poor children, and the children of poor persons. At an early period there was granted to each county in the state six thousand acres of land for the establishment and support of schools; this has been productive of some good; but the land has proved inadequate to meet the enlightened and liberal views of the legislature. It is essentially necessary that schools should be more diffused to suit the convenience of the people. It is believed there are funds within our reach, which in a few years would enable us to establish through the state a system of education which would be attended with incalculable advantages. Knowledge and virtue are every where the surest basis of public happiness; a powerful check to mal-administration; by rendering it necessary for those in power to secure not the blind, but the enlightened confidence of the people. Every child born in the state should be considered a child of the republic, and educated at the public expense, where the parents are unable to do it. Such a system will not only improve the minds and morals of our youth; and thereby render our free institutions more durable; but by thus diffusing the benefits of government throughout the body politic, it will be strengthened in the affection of the people. They will be bound to it by new ties; and more permanency, as well as a more settled character will be given to our population. To educate objects so desirable, I recommend an enquiry into the titles of lands stricken off to the state and forfeited; a revision of the law of escheat, and for the appointment of escheators, and that such lands with a tax on banks and such corporations, as from their nature are proper subjects of taxation, and such part of the dividends on the bank stock of the state, as can be spared without materially increasing the public burdens, may be appropriated for the purpose of establishing an extensive and convenient system of education. I have gone into the subject of arming our militia and educating our youth, from a conviction that a people who understand their rights and have arms to defend them cannot be enslaved.

The state of our judiciary must ever be a subject of primary importance, and regarded with deep interest by every citizen. Upon the judiciary, every man essentially depends for the preservation and enjoyment of his life, liberty, property and reputation. It is among the first and highest obligations of government to have the laws faithfully executed, and justice ably & impartially administered to the people, without unreasonable expense or delay. To secure these blessings, is the leading motive of mankind, to submit to the restraints and burdens of civil government, such general and special provisions as are best calculated to remedy the defects and inconveniences in the administration of justice demand the prompt and efficient attention of the legislature. I had strong doubts of the expediency of the change in our circuit court system, made at the last session; nor have those doubts been removed; but as it has received the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people, it would seem to me to be proper to give the system a fair experiment. Frequent changes are unsafe, and generally injurious to the public. A considerable degree of stability in the institutions and course of a government, is necessary to secure confidence and respect.

Instead, therefore, of making any material alteration, I would recommend the adoption of such amendments and regulations as will best remedy its defects.

In proportion as this republican government is precious to every man who loves his neighbor and delights in the freedom and happiness of his fellow beings, should be his vigilance to check all practices calculated to destroy its purity or change its character. To furnish the strongest motives to men, to deserve well of their country, and to make public office and station the reward of qualifications and integrity, would seem to me congenial with the spirit and character of such a government. A practice therefore, which tends to place merit without wealth in the shade, and to enable the rich to monopolize the offices of government, has at least an aristocratic tendency, and demands severe reprehension. I therefore, recommend to the legislature a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enactment of such provisions and penalties as are best calculated to suppress the mischief which seems of late to be increasing.

The Penitentiary demands some notice. It is necessary to repair and enlarge the building, and the nature and variety of the duties are such, that the keeper cannot give to the whole the requisite attention. Besides the consideration that the business is too arduous for one man to superintend, a change in the management of its concerns, seem to me necessary and proper to secure that accountability which ought to characterize every branch of our political economy. It appears to me proper to make it the duty of the keeper to purchase the raw materials, and deliver over the articles manufactured to an agent, to be employed by the government to receive, sell and account for them. These suggestions do not proceed from a distrust of the fidelity or diligence of the keeper. He is, I believe faithful and well qualified for the office.

The removal of obstructions in our smaller navigable streams, and a co-operation with our sister states bordering on the Ohio, for the improvement of the navigation of that river, are subjects proper for your consideration. I have, I confess, brought them into view, without having matured any plan to lay before you, and therefore rely on your better judgment and information to devise the means best adapted to the objects.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by third section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, I have filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our late senator, the Hon. William T. Barry, by the appointment of Martin D. Hardin, Esq. after receiving from that gentleman an assurance, that if appointed, he would proceed immediately to the seat of the general government. The necessity of having this state fully represented in the Senate of the Union, until this vacancy could be filled by your appointment, imposed upon me the duty of exercising this power. Having, I trust, performed my duty in this respect, the power and duty of making a choice is now by the constitution, devolved upon the legislature.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you and our constituents upon the health, happiness and plenty for which our state is distinguished. No people have more reason than ourselves to acknowledge with pious gratitude their dependence on a supreme ruler of nations. Our history furnishes throughout, the most signal and and almost miraculous proofs of a providential agency in our affairs. God in the abundance of his goodness, has watched over and preserved us in all the trials through which we have passed. Instead of suffering us to become the slaves of a tyrant, he has re-established in our land, man's dominion over himself, and every assemblage of the representatives of the people furnishes another demonstration, that this great republican experiment will be successful. In him then let us put our trust, the only true and legitimate sovereign whom man should worship and adore with sincere and grateful hearts; let us supplicate a continuation of his blessings; and with a firm reliance on him, I am ready to proceed with you to perform the task assigned us by our constituents.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER

## Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mrs. Frances Patterson, of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main street, and extends to Short street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS, Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 59—tf

## Ye Patriotic Farmers and Citizens of Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN who wish to patronize the useful arts of their country will oblige a friend by honoring him with their attendance a few moments this day at the Lexington Plank Yard on Limestone street; where they will have an opportunity to form a correct opinion respecting the utility of the newly invented Hemp and Flax breaking machine.—It will then be in operation for the inspection of a generous public.

JOHN FULLEN.

Lexington, Dec. 9th 1815. 50—1w

## Bank Note Found.

WAS found the 7th inst. on the street, by the subscriber, a BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 9. 50 JOS. I. LEMON.

## Was Found.

AND lodged at this office, a large and handsome cotton worsted SHAWL; the owner can have it by applying at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

December 9

## To Rent.

A HOUSE and LOT on Mulberry street opposite Mrs. Harts lately occupied by Mr. James Macbean. There are three rooms on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor with a garret, well finished.—A Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, excellent cellars, and a large Stable and Coach-house, with an extensive garden and a Pump in the yard.—possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Agent for Thomas Deye Owens.

## HOGS BRISTLES

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in CASH for cleaned colored HOGS BRISTLES, at his Brush Manufactory on Main street; two doors below the Post-office.

Lexington, December 7th 1816. 50—6t

## Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge."  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations huddling at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, Major WILLIAM BRADFORD of the U. States Army, to Miss FRANCES SMITH, daughter of Capt. Robert Smith of Scott county.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of North Carolina, to compel the Banks of that state to pay specie for their notes.

An act has passed the Legislature of Virginia, suspending, till the 15th of December, the act to compel the two chartered banks of Virginia to resume specie payments. This is not considered a final decision on this subject, but a measure of procrastination, to afford further time for investigation.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is appointed Cashier of the U. States Bank.

The salaries of the President and Cashier of the United States Bank are said to be fixed at \$5,000 each per annum.

It is said that Col. Totten has been instructed to proceed to erect fortifications on our northern frontier.

LYNCHBURG, Va. Nov. 7.

New Tobacco sold on Tuesday last for 12 dollars and 75 cents.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27.

The Chevalier JOSE CORREA DE SERRA had an audience of the President on Saturday last, when he delivered his letters of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

The Alexandria Gazette semi-officially states, that the "Swedish minister, M. de Kantzow, will be in Washington on the 1st December," and that "the Spanish minister, Don Onis, is now on his way there."

The second Session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government.

It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any Foreign Power are in such a state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought in a correct light before her enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act on it. Nor is it any more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity, and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to disturb their tranquility. Of the present state of our relations with Spain we are not advised, but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last Session of Congress. The attack on the Fire-brand, we take it for granted, will be disavowed, and properly atoned-for; we have no faith at all in the late rumor of a declaration of war against us by Spain, and very little in the idea, which some entertain, of a wish on the part of Spain to provoke us to a war.

With the whole world, in short, we are at peace; and, deeply interesting as our relations with some of those powers are, and as important as they may, under other circumstances, become, we do not see that there is any prospect of a material change of our attitude towards either of them, at the approaching Session of Congress. If, indeed, Congress should think proper to afford any aid to the Independent arms in South America, as has been suggested, our relations with Europe might be affected by such a course; but it is not at present quite clear, how the United States, consistently with the principles of our government, can afford direct aid to the Independents, however its members may individually wish success to those whose object is to vindicate and establish the principles and institutions of civil and religious freedom in South America.

## General Post Office,

Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required whenever a person to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post-office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Jun. Postmaster General.

A distant correspondent, has furnished us with the "FOE TO BRITISH INFLUENCE," and the statements accompanying it which appear in to-day's paper. We have the pleasure to be acquainted with both Major Chambers and Mr. Theobald.—The former was a Quarter Master to the mounted regiment, and has served in the Kentucky Legislature two years—the latter, belonged to the same regiment, and is at present, U. S. Collector of Revenue. Both of them are highly respected at home; and we can safely say that the utmost confidence should be placed in their statements.

## THE LEXINGTON MONITOR.

Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON is prodigiously in the way of the editor of that Tory paper. He and his whole posse of British friends in Kentucky have uniformly put their eye on one point: that is, to put down Col. Johnson, and they have laboured a long time to effect it; but all in vain.—Johnson still lives in the affections of his constituents to their chagrin and mortification. Among the numberless falsehoods raised by them against the Colonel, the Editor of the Western Monitor has published a short piece, which, he asserts, to be correct—containing at least seven palpable falsehoods. The piece alluded to, he says, is taken from the New-York Courier, addressed to a Mr. Gardner, the very man, I suppose, whose violence against our government, and his courtesy to the British, produced a fight between him and Mr. George W. Campbell of Tennessee, which Col. Johnson on public considerations had previously courted. What says the publication? "If you tell, in Kentucky, that Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh, you will positively be laughed at—no man of intelligence believes a word of it." This is *lie No. 1.*—Johnson charged the Indian line at the head of his column; was wounded at the very onset, and retreated precipitately. *Lie No. 2.*—His right arm being wounded. *Lie No. 3.*—He did not even discharge his pistol. *Lie No. 4.*—The charge did not even shake the Indian line. *Lie No. 5.*—Had the British pretended to resist, it would have been still worse for our columns. *Lie No. 6.*—It is not true that Col. Johnson had been five times wounded. *Lie No. 7.*—What kind of an animal is William G. Hunt, who can publish a falsehood in every eighth line?—Seven jaw-crackers in fifty-six lines, and this

he palms on the public for truth, which is a "jewel." Col. Johnson has never been heard to say that he killed Tecumseh. The feds have taken great pains to get the world to disbelieve it. This has frequently come to the ears of Col. Johnson and his friends; but it has been treated with merited contempt. The feds have at length found one of their party who has the hardihood to publish in a newspaper, that the Colonel did not fire his pistol! That he charged at the head of his column, and at the very onset retreated precipitately! That his right arm was wounded! [When it was his left arm, thigh in two places, and hip—That the charge did not shake the Indian line! That the British did not even pretend to resist! That the Colonel was not wounded five times!—Monstrous! While reading this black catalogue, I almost conceived I saw the devil. How did it happen that the British and their allies were defeated near the Moravian towns? For Mr. Hunt would wish the world to believe, that there was no fighting!—upon the first onset a precipitate retreat took place on our part. I have to ask pardon, though, of this Hartford conventionist, for he has told us how it happened, and we must try to believe him, as no doubt he got his information from his friends the British, with him always a correct source of intelligence, or from the British partisans in Kentucky. Who would have believed it, that such a confession would have been made? He gravely tells us that Harrison's fame was such, that his friends, the British, made little or no resistance. So anxious is he to discredit Col. Johnson and his brave regiment, in that memorable battle, that he fixes indelible disgrace on his own favorites. He is nearly equal to the man who bit off his nose to spite his face. The British made little or no resistance, because the name of Harrison struck them with a panic. Mr. Hunt ought to be somewhat alarmed, lest his political friends may denounce him as extravagant as they are in their hatred to our republican institutions, they don't wish to be understood as sanctioning libels on the character of our volunteers of the late war.

## A Foe TO BRITISH INFLUENCE.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 1816.

DEAR SIR,

In conformity to your request, I proceed to give you as concise and correct a detail as my recollection will now enable me, of the circumstances relative to the charge of the mounted regiment Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel R. M. Johnson, on the combined force of British and Indians, on the river Thames in Upper Canada on the 5th Oct. 1813; but more particularly as to the charge of that portion of the regiment to which I was attached.

Early in the campaign, Colonel Johnson had selected and organized a small party consisting of about nine, at the head of which was the dauntless old Colonel Whitley, to follow him immediately in the rear of his regiment. I had the honour to compose one of this number. On the day of the battle on the Thames, Colonel Johnson with his small party were formed for the charge, on the left, and immediately on the right of a deep narrow swamp of considerable extent, and at the head of the extreme right column of the 2d battalion of his regiment. The ground, particularly on the left of the swamp, over which the 2d. battalion charged, was generally wet and swampy, very thickly encumbered and obstructed by standing timber, and considerably so by large fallen trees, behind which in some parts of the line of the enemy, he found a secure and formidable breast-work. Under these circumstances you will not hesitate to believe that we could progress but slowly in the charge.—At the sound of the trumpet we moved onward, however, as speedily as practicable. The enemy had been some hours in his position, and was silently awaiting our approach: in a few moments we were nearly upon his lines, and met by a very warm and destructive fire. The charging columns were checked in their motion, and it was discovered to be impracticable to succeed; they were ordered to dismount; but in the mean time, the little squad which followed immediately after Colonel Johnson, having got nearer the enemies lines than any other portion of the regiment, were almost entirely repulsed and overthrown, either by rounds or by falls from their horses.

Just before the charge was blown, Colonel Whitley exclaimed to Colonel Johnson, "Our motto to-day, Colonel, is victory or death!" The brave old fellow first met his fate.—He received a very mortal wound through his breast, and expired soon after. I have no doubt Colonel Johnson received several of his wounds almost at the same instant.—Joseph Taylor, esq. Robert Payne and Eli Short, who were immediately before me, were all wounded nearly at the same time and dismounted, by this means a considerable space was made between Colonel Johnson and myself—I halted my horse just at this period near a large tree, and from this circumstance, together with the density of the smoke from the enemies fire, which was then very considerable, lost sight of Colonel Johnson for a few minutes; whilst in this position I saw an Indian rather indistinctly, spring briskly forward to my right, in the attitude of striking; I changed my horse's head from the left to the right of the tree; Colonel Johnson presented himself full in my view very near me, approaching me from that direction. He was then literally covered with wounds, having received five, four of which were deep and severe—his horse was likewise wounded by seven or eight balls, but the faithful animal, bore him through a deep and almost impassable swamp, to the arms of his surgeon, and expired not long after.

Before the battle had terminated on our left, I returned on foot to the ground, as nearly as I could ascertain, which I had occupied in the charge. This could not be easily mistaken; the swamp itself was a sufficient guide; but when I found the body of old Colonel Whitley, there could be no further doubt. Not far in advance of it and somewhat to the left, I found the body of an Indian, and more to the right, and in my opinion nearer the spot where I saw the Indian spring forward, I found the body of another. I cannot doubt from what I saw, and from other corroborating evidence, that this Indian fell by the hands of Colonel Johnson. The Colonel discharged one of his pistols at an Indian that approached him, and was satisfied for his own part, that he had lodged its contents in his side.

The day after the battle, it was rumoured through the camp, that Tecumseh was among the slain—that a body had been found which general Harrison himself recognized to be that of Tecumseh. From these reports, the curiosity of almost every man in the army appeared to be highly awakened and excited to see the body. Anthony Shane, the interpreter and guide of the mounted regiment, coming to our market on the morning of that day, the subject was spoken of.—Shane said he had been intimately acquainted with Tecumseh for several years before he deserted his native tribe, the Shawnees; and although it had been a long time since he had seen him, doubted not but he should be enabled to recognize his features under almost any circumstances. I was happy to find this opportunity of having my curiosity fully gratified, and proposed to accompany Shane, to examine the body—we went. By this time it required no better guide than a plainly trodden path, to direct us to the spot; we soon reached

it, and I found it to be the body of the Indian, have before mentioned to have seen the preceding evening, somewhat in advance, and a little to the right, of Colonel Whitley; and the one which I can't but believe fell by the hands of Colonel Johnson. On the first view Shane pronounced it not the body of Tecumseh, but on a particular survey and examination, he was rather of a different opinion, and eventually said he thought it was.

From this evidence, and from evidence more positive of his having fallen in that engagement and about that place, I never have hesitated to believe, that this was really the body of Tecumseh. That he should have come into contact with Colonel Johnson, is not very wonderful or remarkable, however difficult it seems for some men to credit it. Tecumseh is known to have been a bold and skilful warrior; doubtless he knew the conflict in which he was about to engage to be a very unequal one, and if he hoped at all for success, foresaw it would require desperate efforts on the part of his followers to ensure it. It cannot be considered remarkable, then, that he should on this occasion particularly, set a very bold and daring example, and that he should be the first to encounter the leader of his enemies.

I am, &c. &c.

S. THEOBALD.

How despicable is the cause of federalism! How far beneath the magnanimity of patriotic and honorable feelings, to make use of the grossest misrepresentations: to strip a soldier of the merit he has earned, by the loss of his blood, and treasure, in the service of his country, is indeed a resort too low and contemptible for honourable men. Wm. G. Hunt, the editor of the Western Monitor, (Lexington Ky.) has made a mistake in an affair that took place on the River Thames in Upper Canada, on the 5th October 1813—and challenges contradiction. As I was present at the battle on the Thames, and near Colonel Johnson in the charge upon the Indian line, I will take the liberty of stating, that nearly every one of Mr. Hunt's statements are FEDERAL FABRICATIONS.—In the first place Mr. Hunt says, "that no man of intelligence, in Kentucky, believes that Col. R. M. Johnson killed Tecumseh."—I don't claim the merit of being intelligent; but I will state that I saw Colonel Johnson discharge his pistol (and I believe, at the very Indian, that was said to be Tecumseh, by general Harrison and Anthony Shane, (an Indian interpreter) at a distance not more than ten feet, and the Indian fell to the ground, therefore, I believe that Johnson killed Tecumseh, and I know many men in Kentucky of intelligence, who believe it also. So the first statement of Mr. Hunt is false.—Secondly, he states that "Johnson charged the Indian line, was wounded at the very onset, and retreated precipitately." Colonel Johnson might have been wounded at the onset; I know he was wounded early in the action, but did not retreat until he gave orders to his regiment to dismount and maintain their ground if possible; he then was taken off the ground, being no longer able to render any service, from the loss of blood, and I believe all who saw his many bleeding wounds, did not expect he would live twenty-four hours. Mr. Hunt's second statement, is also false.—3d. He says "that Johnson's right arm was wounded, and that he did not discharge his pistol." Every person that has noticed Colonel Johnson since the battle knows this statement to be false, and Mr. Hunt must have known it when he made it: Col. Johnson's right arm never was wounded, but his left hand and arm were severely wounded. The statement of Colonel Johnson's not discharging his pistol is as notoriously false, as that of his right arm being wounded.—4th Mr. Hunt says that "the charge did not even shake the Indian line." All who were present with Colonel Johnson very well know, that the Indian line was shaken and broken too, and so fractured that they never regained the ground at the point where the charge was made.—This statement of Mr. Hunt's is also false. He says, "fortunately for general Harrison's fame, the British made little or no resistance." General Harrison's fame might have been altered the British for what I know, or care: but if it did, I am sure it is no very great compliment upon the valor and bravery of the officers and soldiers of Mr. Hunt's favorite side. 5th Mr. Hunt says "that the story of Johnson's killing Tecumseh, is laughed at in Kentucky." I believe there are some few in Kentucky, who wish to treat the "story of Johnson's killing Tecumseh" with laughter and ridicule, but I am conscious that they are Mr. Hunt's associates, and therefore are not entitled to much credit. 7th, Mr. Hunt says that "it is not true" that Colonel Johnson received five wounds; but I say, it is true, for I very frequently saw his wounds and some of them were very severe. The battle on the Thames was very severe on that part of Colonel Johnson's regiment, opposed to the Indians. Samuel Theobald esq. Judge Advocate to the regiment, and myself, took Colonel Johnson off the battle ground, and had frequently to hold him upon his horse, on account of his extreme weakness and sickness, from the loss of blood. Colonel Johnson's horse was but barely able to bear him off the battle ground; as soon as Johnson was taken from his horse, it immediately lay down and died. After Mr. Theobald and myself, had got a surgeon to dress the wounds of Colonel Johnson, I returned to the point where the charge was made by Johnson and his little squad of 8 or 10 men that followed him, for the purpose of procuring my saddle bags, which contained some valuable papers to me, and found them not more than ten paces from where Tecumseh lay, and at the spot, where my horse fell. I then believed that the Indian that afterwards was proven to be, Tecumseh, was the very one that Col. Johnson shot down, for immediately after Colonel Johnson discharged his pistol, my horse was shot & fell near the same place; and AT THAT PLACE I found my saddle-bags, and AT THAT PLACE, Colonel Johnson shot an Indian, and AT THAT PLACE, Tecumseh was found dead, and the most material of all these facts can be abundantly further proven, the statements of Mr. Hunt to the contrary notwithstanding. I am of opinion that Wm. G. Hunt was at the time that Colonel Johnson was fighting the battles of his country, in the state of Massachusetts, advocating the conduct of governor Strong, in refusing to call out the militia of that state, agreeable to the requisition of the general Government; and now he is in Lexington, Kentucky, emitting his poisonous and pestiferous politics, among the people of Kentucky.

Yours, &c. &c.

B. S. CHAMBERS.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

November 25, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan office in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, and which were not embraced by the notification from this department on the 22d of August, 1816.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the City of New-York, at any time prior to the first day of January, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known by all means in their power; and the Printers authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week in their respective papers until the first day of January next.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Nov. 26—50-4

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having disposed of their stock of goods, are now anxious to close their accounts as soon as possible; therefore request all those indebted to them by note or book account, to come forward and make payment immediately.

SHREVE & SMITH.

December 9th, 1816.



**Robert A. Gatewood,**  
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of  
**Merchandise,**  
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.  
January 1, 1816

**Silver Plating.**  
**ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,**  
Have commenced the  
**Silver Plating Business,**  
Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of  
**JANUARY & NUTTMAN,**  
Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.  
N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute  
**ENGRAVING**  
Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.  
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-tf

**JULIUS GUINARD Watchmaker,**  
HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable  
**Watches and Jewellery**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—ALSO—  
**Clock and Watch Materials**  
OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;  
All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.  
He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaite's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.  
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
**20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,**  
ALSO  
**SEVERAL STONE MASONS,**  
Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshall's, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.  
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.  
August 7th, 1816.

**A STRAY HORSE.**  
STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a **SORREL HORSE**, about 15 1/2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded.  
JOHN JONES.  
Cotton Factory, Water-street, }  
Lexington, Sept. 2. } 36-tf

**For Sale,**  
**THE HOUSE & LOT** in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopal. —For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.  
JABEZ VIGUS.  
April 8, 1816. 16-tf

**FOR SALE,**  
ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an  
**Elegant New Carriage.**  
Apply to **THOMAS T. TODD**, Lexington, or **JOHN TODD**, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

**John Norton,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]  
HAS received an extensive assortment of  
**Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c.** Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 20000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.  
August 17, 1816. 34-

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
**THE PARTNERSHIP OF**  
**Ashton, Beach and Neille,**  
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.  
R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

**The Coach Making Business.**  
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by **ASHTON & BEACH**, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

**FOUNDRY.**  
The subscriber having commenced a  
**Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.**  
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders', Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waste irons, wheel iron, &c.  
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber  
**JOSEPH BRUM.**  
February 28. 10

**Wanted,**  
**TWO or THREE APPRENTICES** to the Carpenter's Business. Youths of good character, who can come well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to  
**MEGOWAN & BULL.**  
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

**To Rent,**  
**A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE,**  
A few doors from Capt. Postlethwaite's Tavern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy. For terms apply to  
**DAVID MEGOWAN.**  
Lexington, Nov. 25. 43

**150 BARRELS**  
**BROWN SUGAR,**  
For Sale by  
**WILLIAM C. BELI,**  
At his store on *Cheapside*—opposite the Market-house.  
Nov. 18.

**Bartlet & Cox,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.  
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

**NEW GOODS,**  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
**E. WARFIELD**  
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senhaws, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.  
May 10, 1816. 20tf

**Wool Carding.**  
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by  
**LEWIS SANDERS.**  
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

**TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.**  
The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cams, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.  
**THOMAS STUDMAN.**  
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
**TO THE LADIES.**  
THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to place a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a keep convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.  
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufacturing Co. to  
**J. & T. G. PRENTISS.**  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
**THE FIRM OF**  
**Parker & Graves**  
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.  
**JAMES P. PARKER,**  
**WILLIAM W. GRAVES.**  
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

**William W. Graves,**  
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of **MERCHANDISE**, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,**  
Queens, } Also } Wines } Young Hyson }  
Glass & } } Brandy } Imperial }  
China } }  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

**New Goods.**  
**JOSEPH I. LEMON,**  
Has just received a neat and general assortment of  
**French, India and British**  
**GOODS,**  
In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.  
**Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.**  
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.  
35-tf August 1816.

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.**  
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best  
**DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.**  
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.  
**JOHN BRIDGES,**  
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for **TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes**, at the above factory.  
41 October 10, 1814

**Wanted,**  
**TWO or THREE APPRENTICES** to the Carpenter's Business. Youths of good character, who can come well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to  
**MEGOWAN & BULL.**  
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

**To Rent,**  
**A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE,**  
A few doors from Capt. Postlethwaite's Tavern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy. For terms apply to  
**DAVID MEGOWAN.**  
Lexington, Nov. 25. 43

**JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,**  
Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices, AT HIS  
**COMMISSION HOUSE, Lexington,**  
**Machine Cards.**  
HAYING formed a correspondence with the Managers of the New-York-Manufacture of CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western country who makes them) to sell all those made by him, he flatters himself he will have it in his power to supply the demand—therefore solicits orders, promising to pay the strictest attention in having them promptly and exactly filled;—and should those from New-York be preferred, he will order them on immediately. Nov 9 46-tf

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**  
**J. B. BORLAND.**  
(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)  
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of  
**FRESH DRY GOODS.**  
Among which are the following articles:  
**BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,**  
A great variety of CALICOES, CAMBRICS, Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do. Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN, Figured do. do. do. Elegant worked muslin ROBES, Variety Gingham, Do. HANDKERCHIEFS, Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS, 5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS, Plain and changeable SILKS, Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS, DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES, SATINETTS, VIGONEFS, domestic Gingham and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.  
The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.  
Lexington, May, 18. 21tf

**Just Imported,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
**AT W. MENTELLE'S**  
**COMMISSION STORE,**  
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,  
**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS**  
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,  
*English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,*  
A variety of Choice TOYS, FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, SUCH AS  
DOLLS, Wholesal and Retail, BOXES, Glass and Painted, Elegant Painted & Queen's Ware SNUFF BOXES, MILLS, CUP & BALL TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description, REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs, Ditto in sticks, DURABLE INK, RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound, An elegant and cheap set of CHINA, An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, FIDDLES, and HIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality, BOSS COTTON, Ditto SPUN, of all sizes, BOMBAY TEA, and other Dry Goods, COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail, RAFFEE SNUFF  
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually. November 20.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The partnership of **JOSEPH H & L. HAWKINS**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to **JOSEPH H. HAWKINS** for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.  
**J. H. HAWKINS,**  
**L. HAWKINS.**  
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

**Brass Foundry.**  
The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favours he hopes to merit a continuance of the same  
**EZRA WOODRUFF.**  
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 26-tf

**The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.  
**I. & E. WOODRUFF.**  
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

**Fulling Business.**  
THE public are informed that the subscribers have entered into partnership in the **FULLING BUSINESS**, and that they have appointed Francis M'Lair and John Rauch, at the Lexington Woolen Factory, to receive cloths for them to finish, which will be returned on the second Saturdays in every month, finished in a style at least equal to any other in the country.  
**JOEL SCOTT,**  
**WM. H. COX.**  
N. B. Also, WOOL CARDING to be done in the best style. Machines in as good order as any in the United States.  
Nov. 18. 47-3m

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
THE partnership of **FRY & CARSON** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.  
**JOHN FRY,**  
**W. CARSON.**  
August 1, 1816. 34-

**Jessamine County, scd.**  
TAKEN UP by Fleet Howard, on the waters of Clear-creek, near Baly's Tavern, one BAY HORSE, 14 hands 2 inches high, supposed to be 10 years old, small star and snip, right hind foot white, and lump inside of the same leg, some saddle spots, blench on the right eye. Appraised to \$35, before me, this 13th day of September, 1815.  
**A. LOGAN, J. R.**  
48

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**A. LOGAN, J. R.**  
48

**JOHN POTTER,**  
No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,  
WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.  
43-19t October 21.

**Allen & Grant,**  
**Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.**  
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anslutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.  
Pittsburgh, May 6.

**Weaving.**  
THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Duane figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlids, Burdye, Hackaback, Salubers, &c. &c.  
GEORGE THOMSON  
30tf

**IRONSIDES TAVERN.**  
THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers.  
**JABEZ VIGUS.**  
August 5, 1816 33-

**Dancing School.**  
**JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,)**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his **DANCING SCHOOL** will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable cotillions.  
Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.  
An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—this time would not permit him otherwise to attend.  
Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.  
October 7. 41

**For Sale,**  
Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.  
One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to  
**WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.**  
June 20, 1816 26-tf

**LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY**  
THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.  
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.  
Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
August 27, 1816. 36

**CARDING & FULLING**  
[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.]  
**Wool carded at 6d. per pound.**  
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

**For Sale,**  
A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.  
**THOMAS ROYLE.**  
August 15, 1816. 34-tf

**Soap and Candle Factory.**  
THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for  
**Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen Grease,**  
At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
**THOMAS TIBBATS.**  
August 5th, 1816 32

**To my Friends and the Public in general**  
**JOHN MARSH** has again commenced the **SPINNING BUSINESS.** He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one **SPINNING THROSTLE** of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, too more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.  
42- October 14.

**TAKEN UP** by Dolly Doid, living in Fayette County, near Strodes road, 4 miles east of Lexington, a **YELLOW BAY MARE** and a **SORREL COLT**, the mare about 12 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near side of her neck with an O. Appraised to 15 dollars. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1816.  
**JAMES TRUE, Jr.**  
45

**WHEAT.**  
HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT.  
WE will give ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL for good clean Wheat, delivered at the ALLUVION MILLS, in Lexington, on Water-street, opposite the New Warehouse.  
**JOHN H. MORTON & Co.**  
Lexington, Nov. 30. 49-3

**WHEAT.**  
ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL for good clean Wheat, delivered at the ALLUVION MILLS, in Lexington, on Water-street, opposite the New Warehouse.  
**BRADFORD & BOWLES.**  
Lexington, Nov. 30

**WHEAT.**  
THE HIGHEST PRICE will be given, in KENTUCKY NOTES, for Wheat, at the STONE MILL, in Water-street, by  
**AND. STANTON.**  
Lexington, Nov. 30

**Paper Hangings.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of  
**French and American Paper Hangings,**  
Which they offer for sale at very moderate prices. Among them there are a few sets of the Monuments of Paris, Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with an elegant representation of Mount Vesuvius. Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and a representation of his death by the Owyhee nation. A view of the Chace, Paul and Virginia, and some views in India. They also have received a few handsome figures for Chimney boards. They have also received an extensive assortment of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Consisting of  
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate. Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar. Raisins, Almonds and Brunes. Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground Ginger. Indigo, Alum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin. Lancaster, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff. Spanish and Common Segars. McQueys best Chewing Tobacco. Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin and Whisky.—Best Quality. Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Scotch and Pickled Herrings. Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England Cheese and Sweet Oil.  
The Subscribers continue to put up Paper Hangings, and execute  
**PAINTING & GLAZING.**  
Orders from the adjoining towns for any thing in their line, shall be promptly attended to. The highest price in CASH, will be given for clean FLAXSEED.  
**DOWNING & GRANT.**  
Lexington, Dec. 2. 49

**BOOKS LOST.**  
Debates in the Virginia Convention. John Adams' Administration, by John Wood. Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke. Vth and Vth volumes Swift's Works. Memoirs of Cumberland. Two volumes Balmagundi. Old volume Letters from England. Old volume Blackstone—old edition. Jones on Bailment. Lawes on Pleading.  
Those books have been borrowed so long since, that I deem them lost. Those who have them will oblige me by returning them.  
**DAVID TODD.**  
October 10. 44

**FRESH IMPORTATIONS.**  
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES of every kind, suitable for the season—WINE LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind. I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore shortly. All those indebted to me, either by note or book account, are requested to come and settle for no further indulgence can be expected.  
**WILLIAM ROSS.**  
Nov. 2. 45-

**BROWN SUGAR.**  
**JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,** has just received a large supply of  
**Excellent Brown Sugar,**  
which he will sell low, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at his commission house, on main street.  
He will give sixty-two and a half cents per bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.  
Nov. 5. 45-tf

**BOOTS and SHOES.**  
**HAY and WHITMARSH** have for sale a large and general assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, *wholesale or retail.* Measures will be taken for any kind of Shoes as usual.  
October 28. 44-8

**To all whom it may concern:**  
TAKE NOTICE that on the 17th day of December next, I shall attend at the beginning corner of the military survey of 2000 acres, entered and surveyed in the name of Philip Love, and patented in the name of Hite, Bowman, & company, it being on or near the road leading from Lexington to Versailles, opposite to John Keen's meadow, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, and the county surveyor, to ascertain the boundary of said land, and to take depositions to establish the lines and corners thereof, and will continue from day to day until the business is completed.  
**ABRAHAM BOWMAN.**  
November 21. 48-3

**Boarding.**  
**B. GAINES** can accommodate a few genteel Boarders, in Jordan's Row, next door to Mr. Coyle, Lexington.  
Nov. 25. 48-6m

**A Negro Boy,**  
AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS,  
For Sale, by  
**WILLIAM ROBINSON.**  
On Main street, 2 doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company.  
Nov. 10. 46